

WHOLE NO. 2200

motion contained three propositions, which were mere assertions of fact. First, that the Administration did not possess the confidence of the representatives of Upper Canada, and retain power through a Lower Canada majority. A search through the journals of the House on this and previous sessions would establish the truth of this proposition. In every instance in which the interests of Upper Canada were involved the Government were unable to carry an Upper Canada majority. In

few years ago, the minorities had been continuous and systematic. A similar state of things, but not to the same extent was experienced last Parliament and with the specific object of remedying it the Government had dissolved the House and appealed to the people. In the last Parliament they had a

that thinking it not desirable to rule contrary to the will of the people of Upper Canada, the Government appeared to the people. The result was on that issue throughout Upper Canada, that the Government was defeated and instead of an occasional majority the people of Upper Canada returned representatives who in every instance of the slightest importance, recorded their votes in loyalty to the

last Parliament that it was doubted on which side the wishes and feeling of the people of Upper Canada lay, but after the last election there was no doubt that his Upper Canada colleagues did not possess the confidence of the people of that section. The next proposition was that the representatives of the P.

was dispensed in opposition to the wishes and feelings of the majority of the electors of Upper Canada. Mr. Robert Spence, without whom the coalition of 1854 would not have occurred, and Mr J. C. Morrison were unanimously defeated, showing that they had lost the confidence of the party whom they professed to represent.

spence, after his defeat, was immediately elected to an important office. It was thus assumed by Mr. Morrison, who had been rejected by the electors of Ontario and Oxford, and incidentally also of Niagara. Mr. Webster who was defeated in the North Riding of Wellington, also received an important office. Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, defeated in Ontario, was appointed to take charge of the

in Kent, by a three-fourths majority, received the magistracy of Kent. Mr Stephen Richardson, defeated in Oxford, had the care of Criminal prosecutions in the outer circuits. Mr O'Reilly, defeated in Brant, had a similar office. The Commissions of the Peace and other appointments were also filled up contrary to the wishes and feeling of the people of Upper Canada, not only of the Reform party, but in

one case an appointment had been made not even on the advice of hon. gentlemen opposite but out of personal friendship of the Head of the Government. The third proposition was that there were numerous instances of persons being appointed to office, who were unfit for the discharge of their duties.

Even in regard to Messrs Morrison and Spence, it was evident that they had not the confidence of the people, but on the contrary had received the condemnation of the people, and therefore were unfit to be appointed to important offices. Having established his

It being almost six o'clock, after which private bills would be taken up, members of the community had not power to provide a remedy. He should should go farther and suggest a remedy, but they had the reform thought it better simply to state the facts, leaving those who had the power to apply the remedy.

*Continued on next Page.*

contemporaries. We mean the presence of Lord Brougham within the walls of the House of Commons for the first time during nearly thirty years; and that it is since he left it in 1830, to become Lord Chancellor. It is pretty well known that Lord Brougham left

House of Lords, with the utmost pain and reluctance; that his own most earnest desire was, not to accept an office which necessitated the abdication of his position as a member for Yorkshire, and that he took a position nominally and titubantly higher only at the most urgent entreaty and valued coun-

has never once been known to enter an auditor within those walls which had an often record with his eloquence. On Friday night, for the first time, he overcame this remarkable reluctance; and then, too, for the first time, it is understood, he heard the man who occupies the position he himself so

Lord Brougham was seen to listen intently during the whole four hours during which Mr Gladstone spoke, and is known to have expressed the highest admiration of the speech as a masterpiece of clear and skilful statement and reason.

.. Driving a pair of splendid bays, attached to a box-wagon, with the reins in his own hands, and handling them as though he were accustomed to it, without any outsiders con-

along the avenue. He was dressed with a black overcoat, and a hat which was of a fashion of his own. The points of his moustache looked particularly sharp, and his 'imperial,' as it was called, was cut in a style which suggested that it had just come from the barber's. It required a steady hand and a quick eye to guide those dark horses through the traffic.

lense through a variety of every description which filled the avenue, particularly as the driver, while keeping one eye upon the steeds, was obliged with the other to acknowledge the salutations which he received on every side, and he kept up a continual bowing. The Emperor gave, as yet, no sign of age (he will be

five years ago, before he had the whole weight of Europe on his shoulders, and the Pope "down on him."











